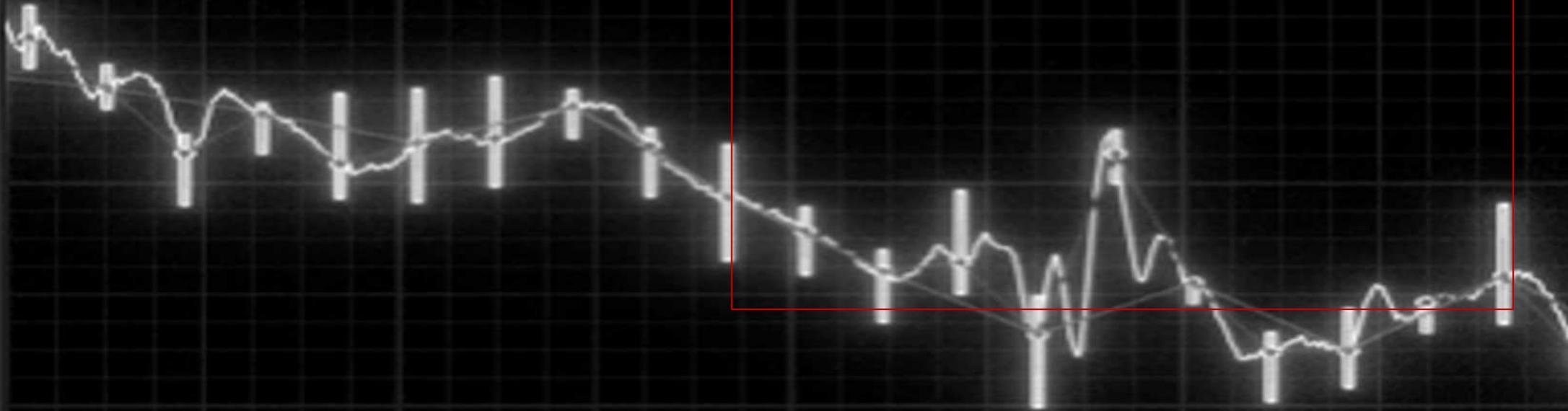


Um weiter zu
wachsen,
müssen wir die
Produktivität
steigern.

Das ist aber schwierig,
weil diese **sinkt!**



Was sind die Gründe?
Wie können wir das ändern?



McKinsey Global Institute

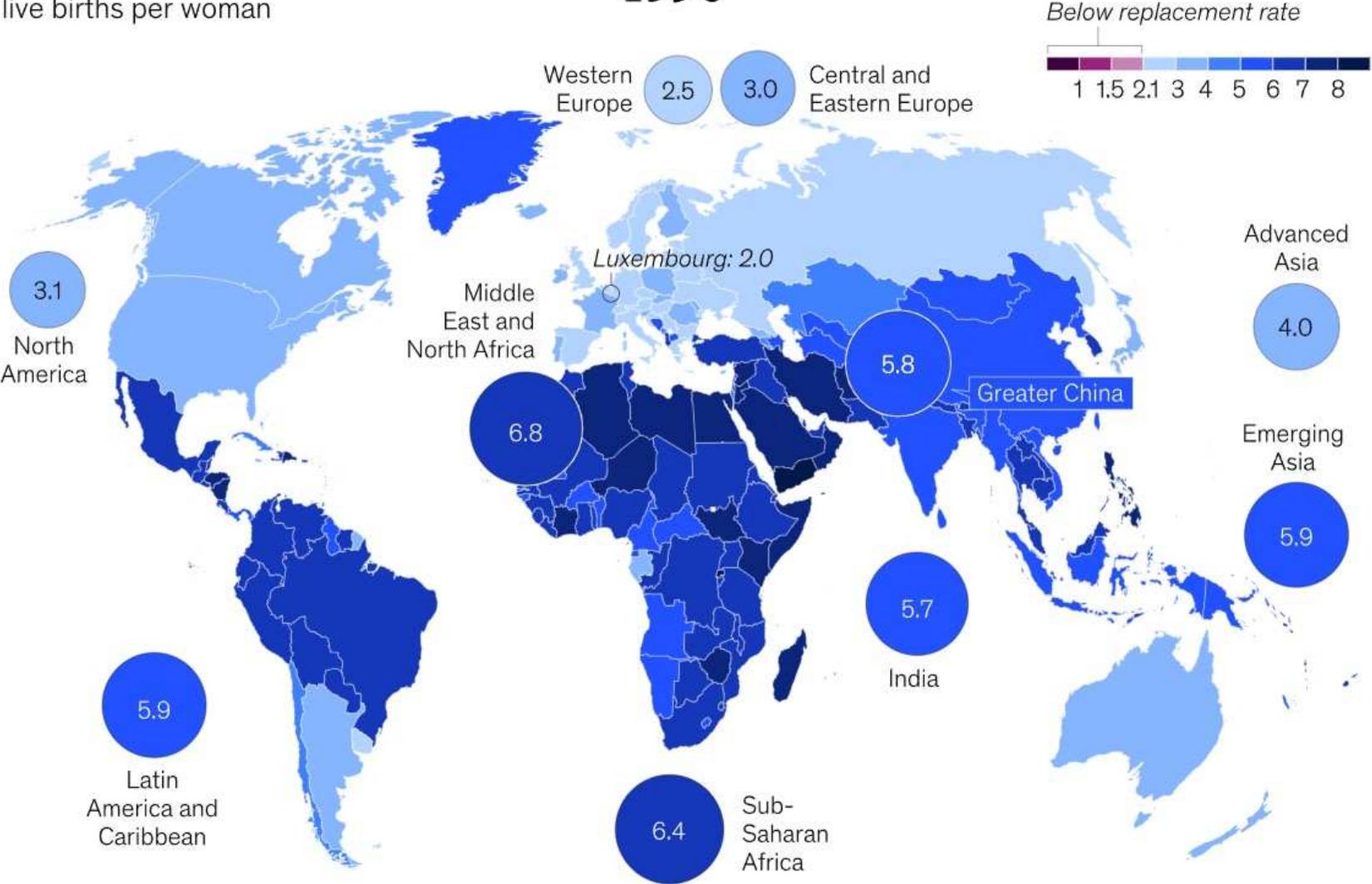
Dependency and depopulation? Confronting the consequences of a new demographic reality

January 15, 2025 | Report

Demographisch

Total fertility rate by country, live births per woman

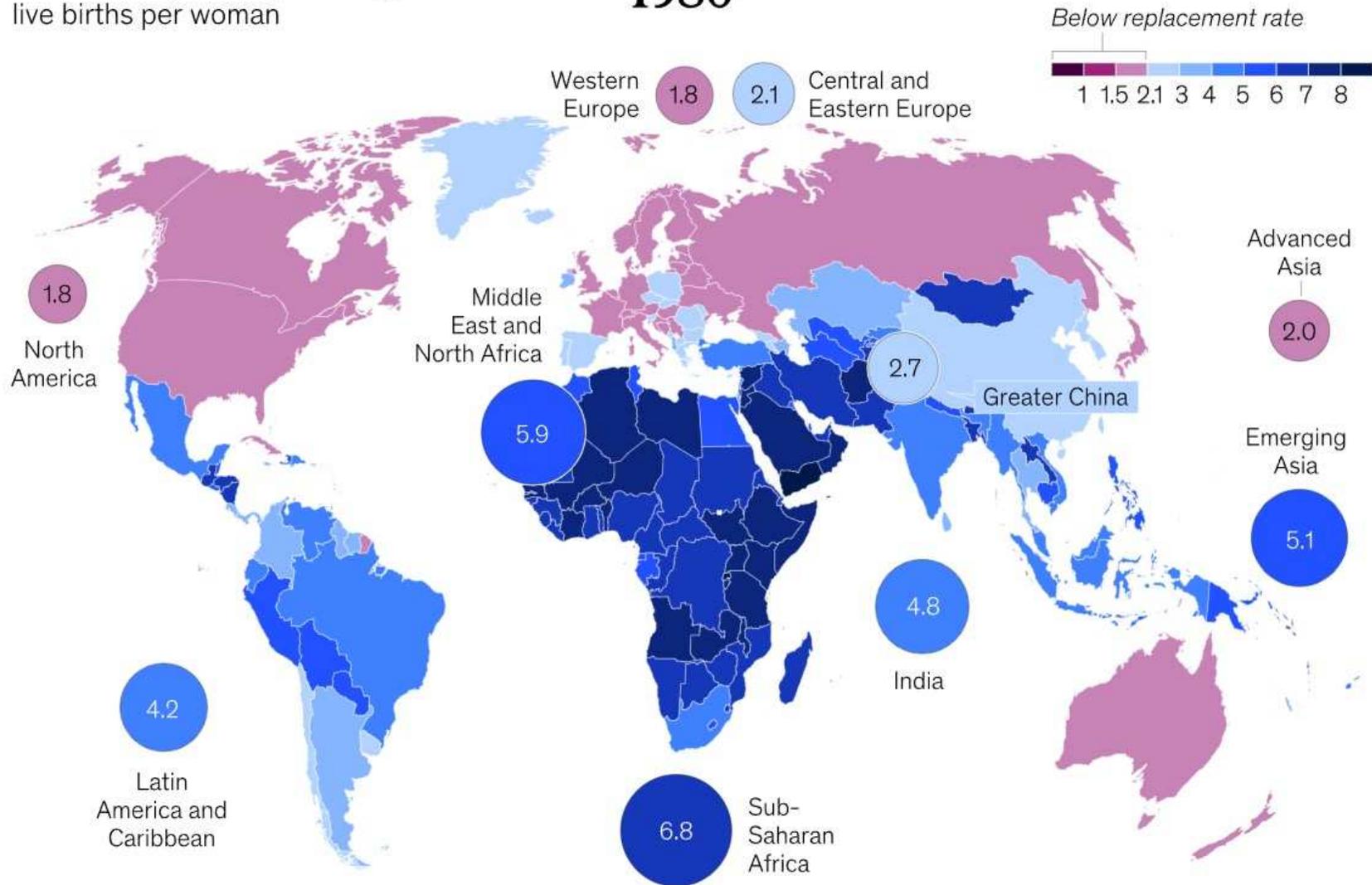
1950



Note: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by McKinsey & Company.
Source: *World Population Prospects 2024*, United Nations; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Total fertility rate by country,
live births per woman

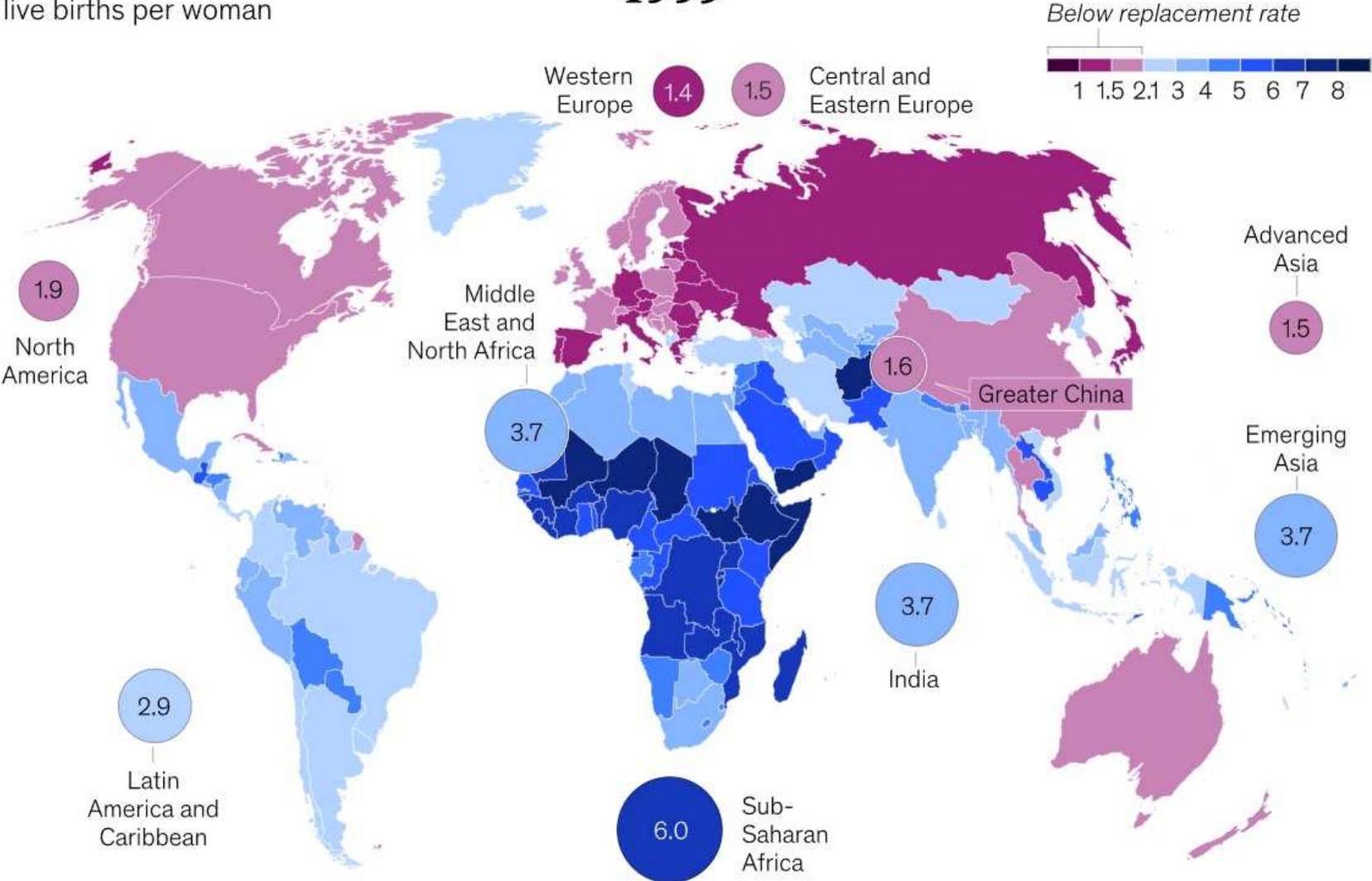
1980



Note: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by McKinsey & Company.
Source: *World Population Prospects 2024*, United Nations; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Total fertility rate by country,
live births per woman

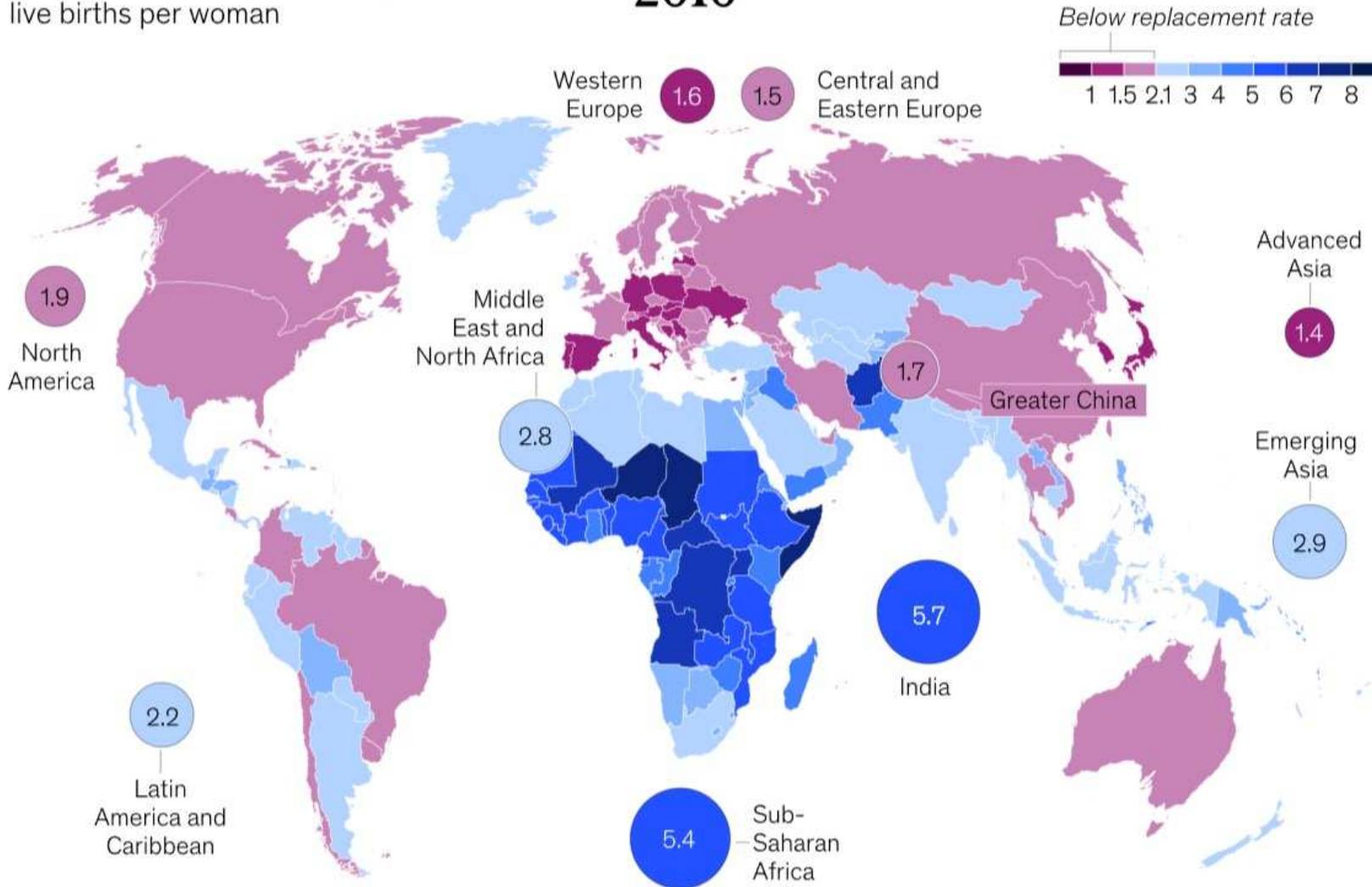
1995



Note: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by McKinsey & Company.
Source: *World Population Prospects 2024*, United Nations; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Total fertility rate by country,
live births per woman

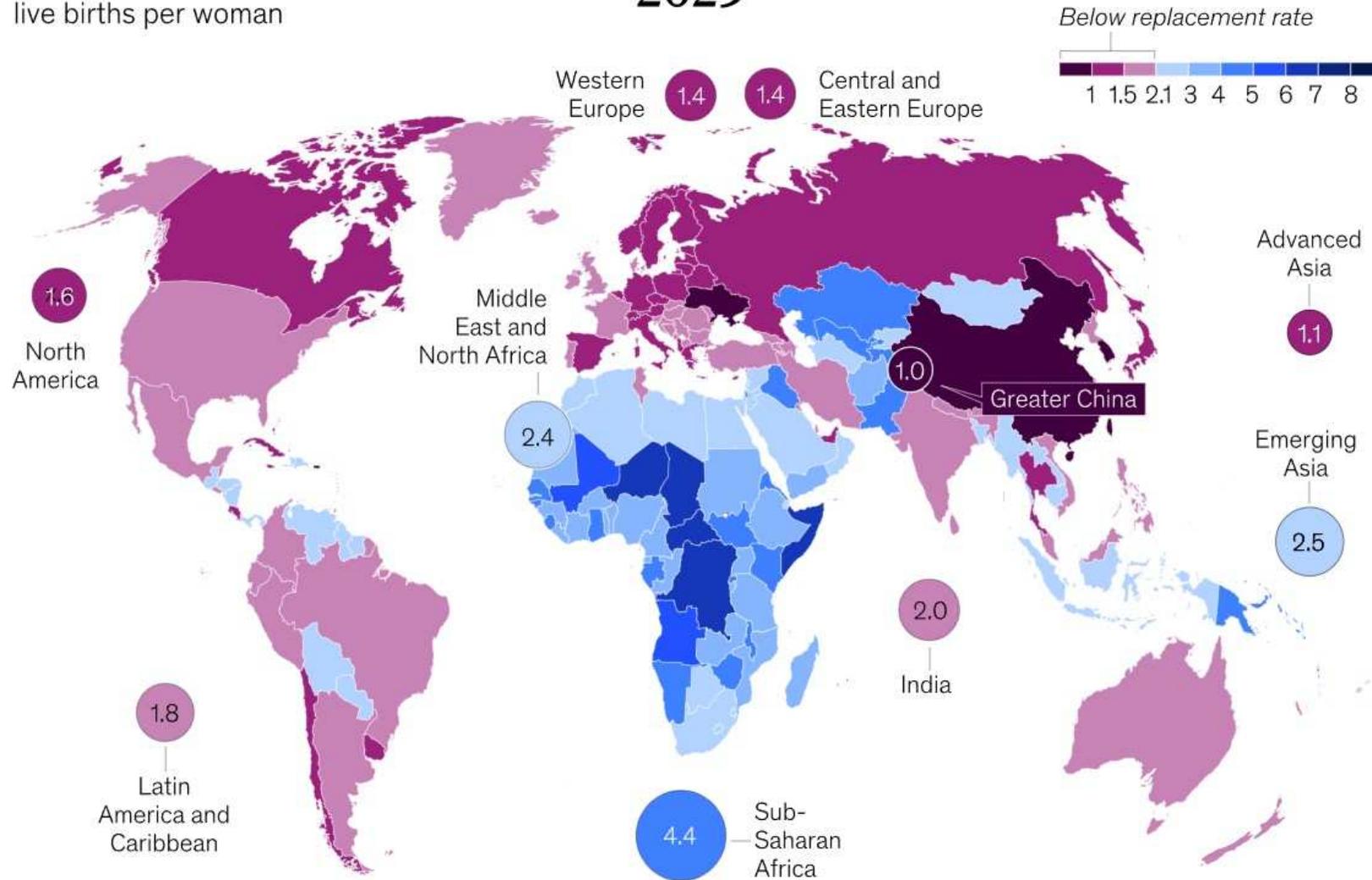
2010



Note: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by McKinsey & Company.
Source: *World Population Prospects 2024*, United Nations; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Total fertility rate by country, live births per woman

2023

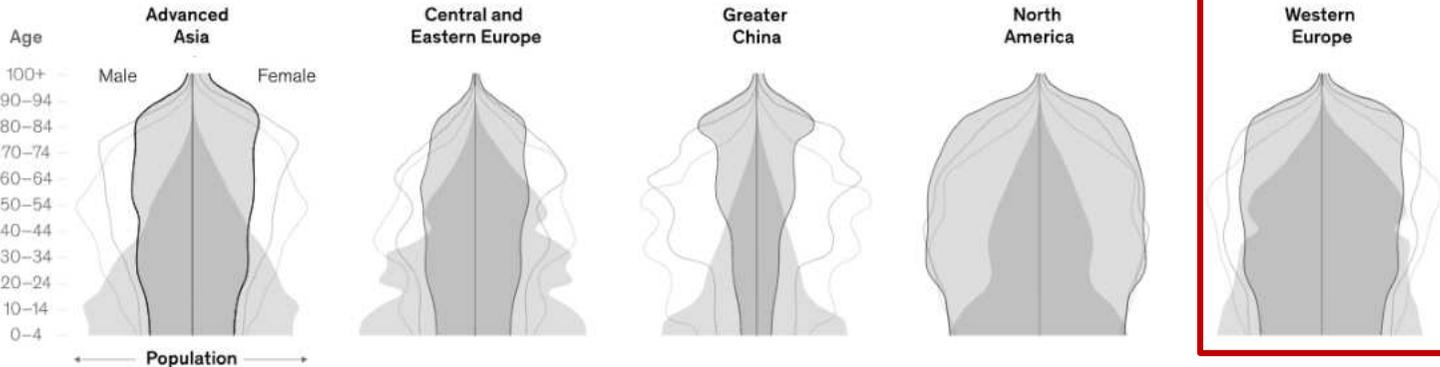


Note: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by McKinsey & Company.
Source: *World Population Prospects 2024*, United Nations; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

From «Pyramid» to «Obelisk» Population breakdown by gender and age group 1960 – 2100

■ 1960 — 2023 — 2050 ■ 2100

First wave regions

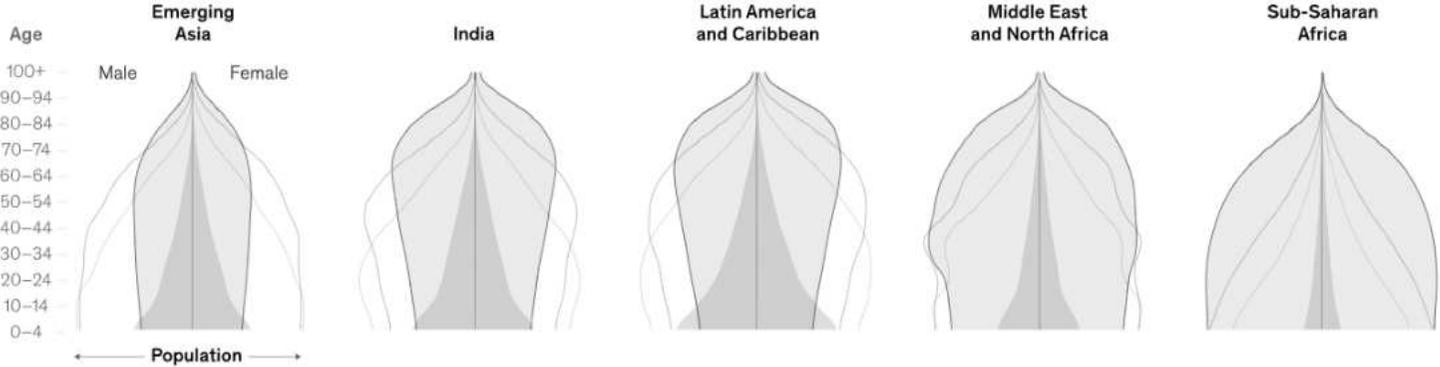


2050 werden in der CH
2 Personen mit Arbeit
1 Rentner versorgen

Bereits ab 2030 werden
Rentner bei Wahlen die
25% der Stimmen stellen

Source BFS 2024

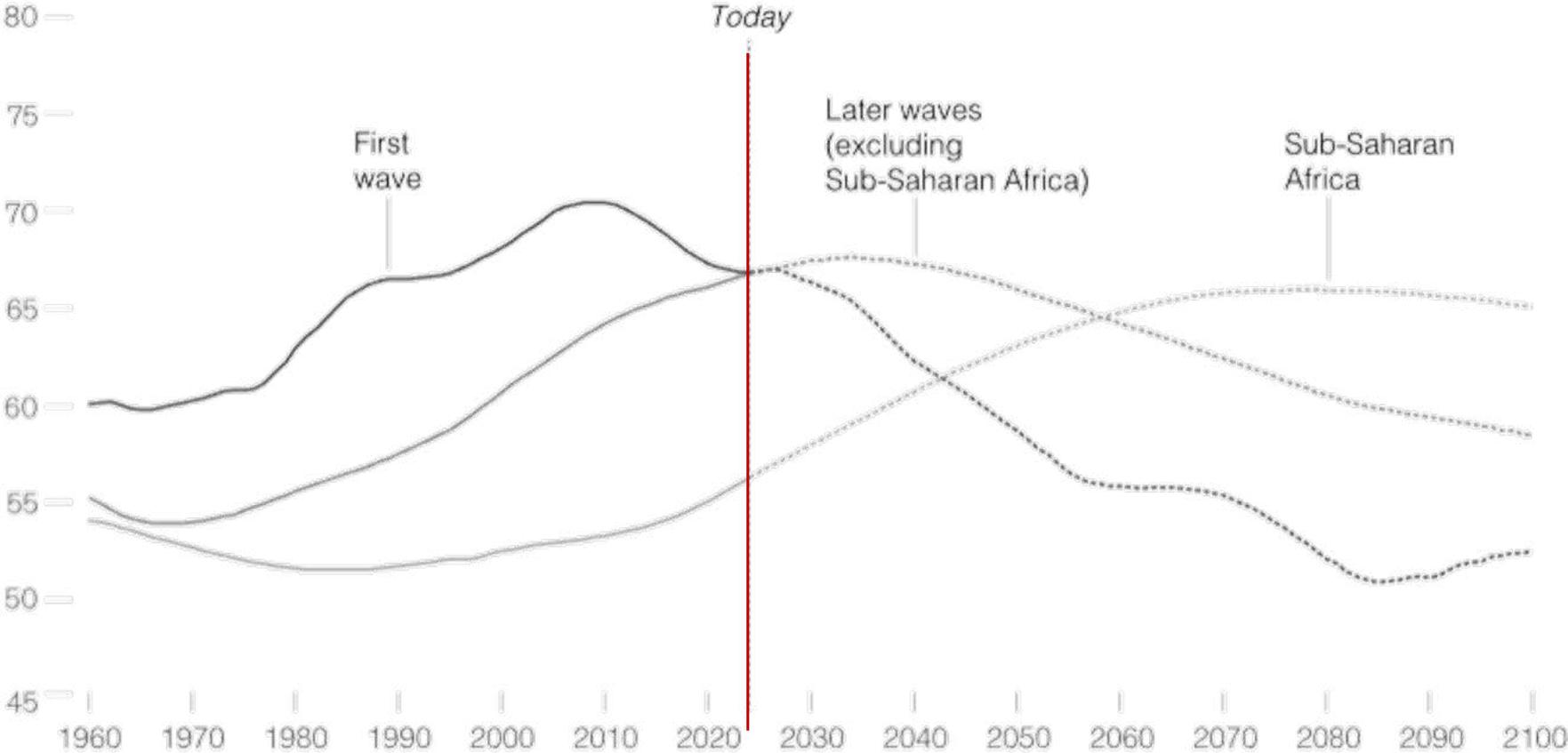
Later wave regions



Note: Pyramids are drawn to scale within each region but not between regions.
Source: World Population Prospects 2024, United Nations; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Working-age population peak in three waves

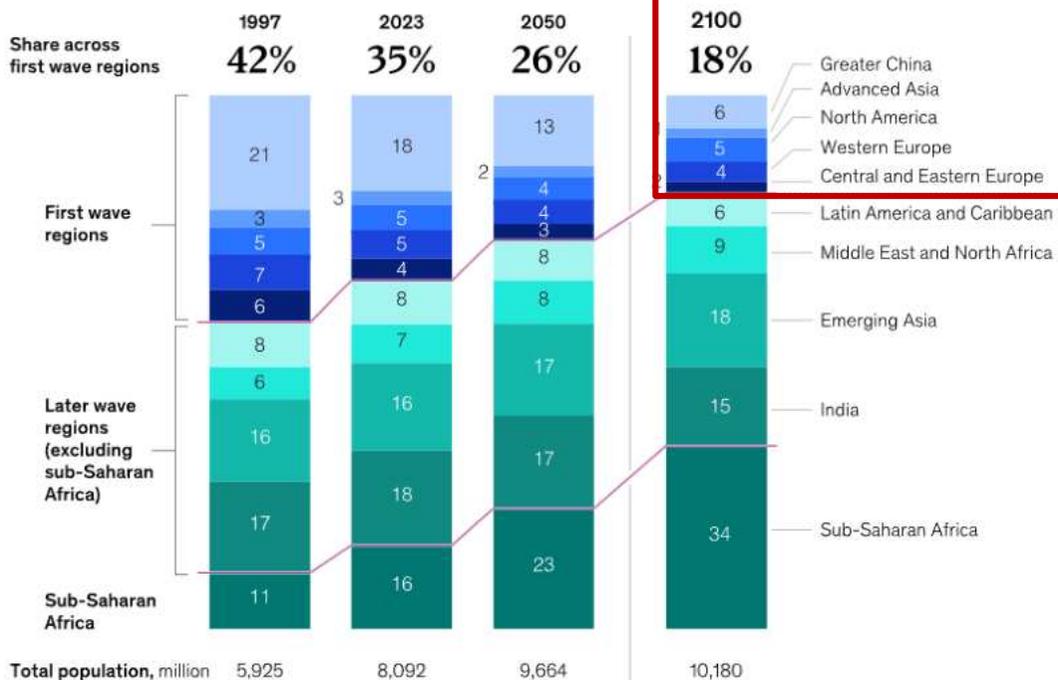
Population aged 15-64 years in % of total population



Source: World Population Prospects 2024, United Nations; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Fertility Ratio shifts global population

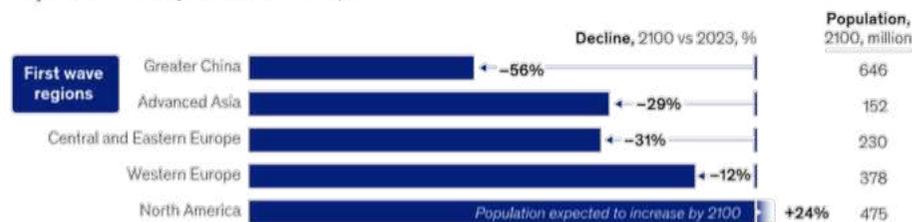
Share of total population by region, %



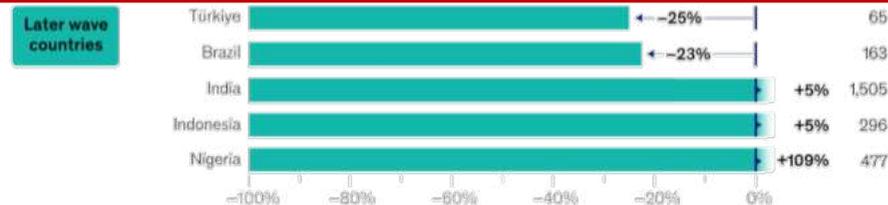
Weniger als 20% leben in den Industriestaaten

Die meisten Industriestaaten werden bis zum Ende des Jahrhunderts einen «Population Collaps» erleben

Population decline, 2100 versus 2023, %



Gemäß den verfügbaren demografischen Projektionen wird die ständige Wohnbevölkerung der Schweiz bis zum Jahr 2050 auf etwa 10,4 Millionen Menschen anwachsen... ..bis ins Jahr 2100 allerdings auf 9.1 Mio sinken wird



Source: World Population Prospects 2024, United Nations; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Source: World Population Prospects 2024, United Nations; McKinsey Global Institute analysis



Wenn **weniger** Menschen arbeiten,
müssen diese Menschen

mehr

(Stunden pro Woche)

und **länger**

(höheres Renteneintrittsalter)

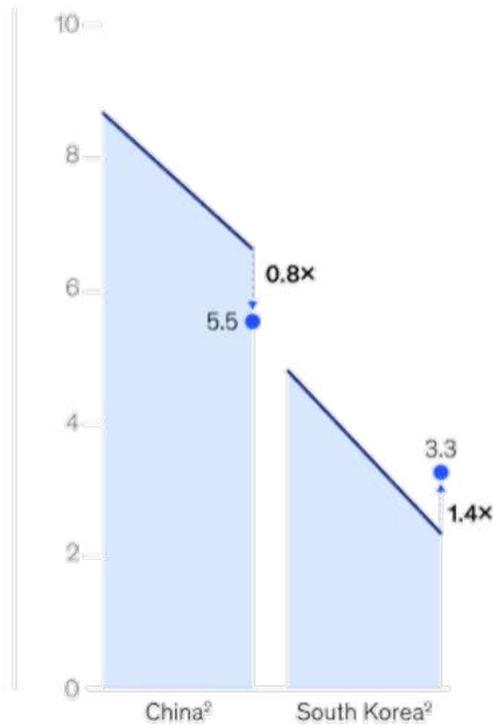
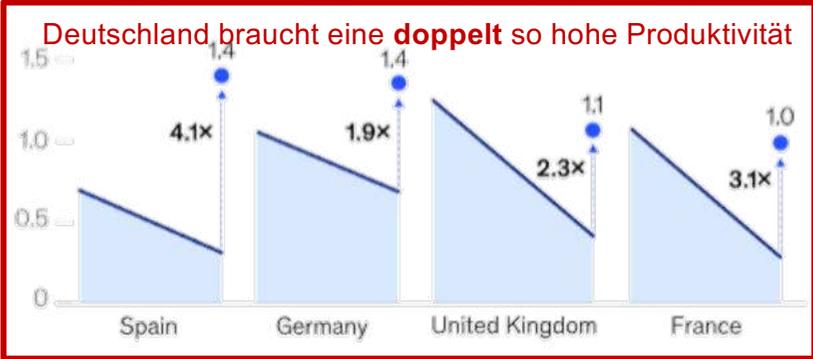
arbeiten

Das alleine reicht **nicht**

und ist politisch schwer umsetzbar

Um unseren Wohlstand zu wahren
muss die Produktivität massiv
gesteigert werden

Productivity growth, %



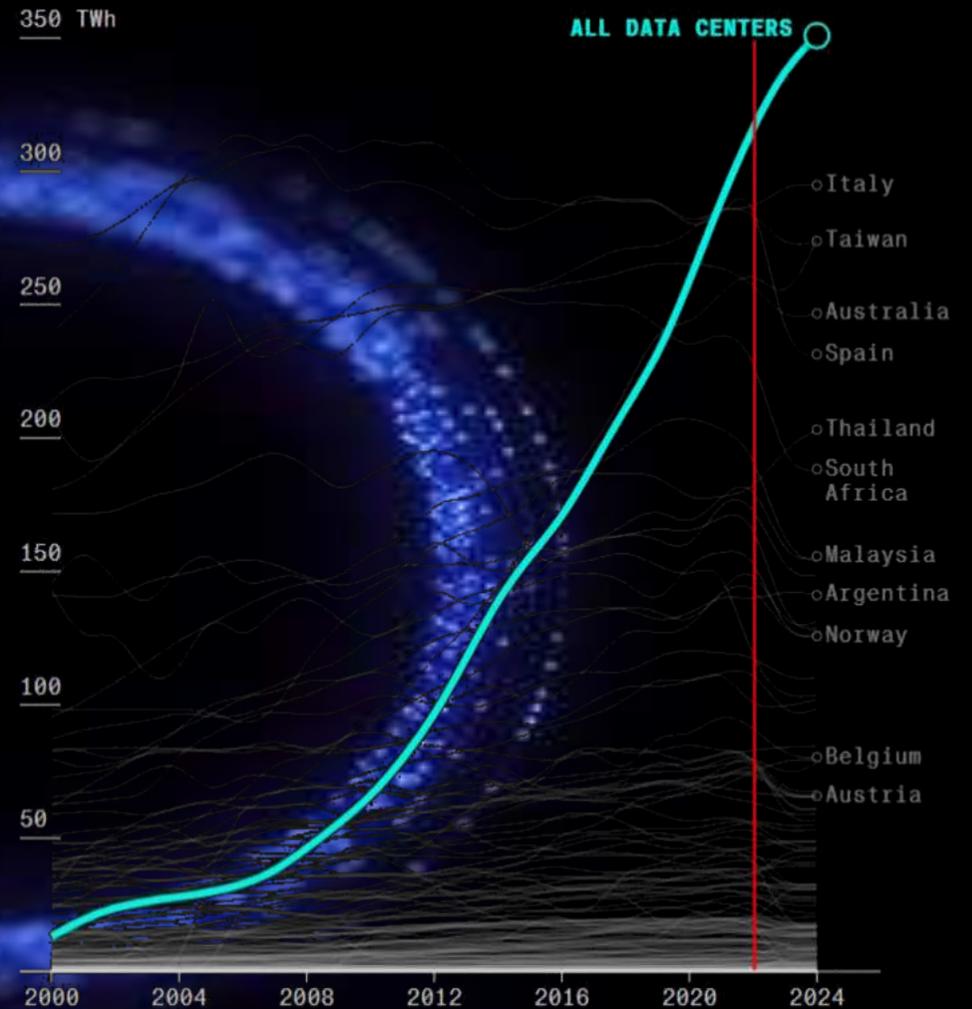
Rescaling the same hour per capita growth as 1997-2012. Calculated for first 8 countries displayed as the percentage of annual growth in productivity needed to offset the 2023-60 impact of aging (if negative) and maintain GDP per capita growth matching 1997-2012 (if positive). For China and South Korea, calculated as the productivity growth needed to achieve 4.9% and 2.0% annual GDP per capita growth, respectively. While "maintaining past GDP per capita growth" is a reasonable target for highly developed economies, China and South Korea were not as developed in 1997. Therefore, their GDP per capita growth targets are reduced, based on the trajectories followed in the past by other countries when they were at similar stages of development.
Source: World Population Prospects 2014, United Nations; ILOSTAT; The Conference Board; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Das schaffen wir
nur mit dem Einsatz von
Technologie

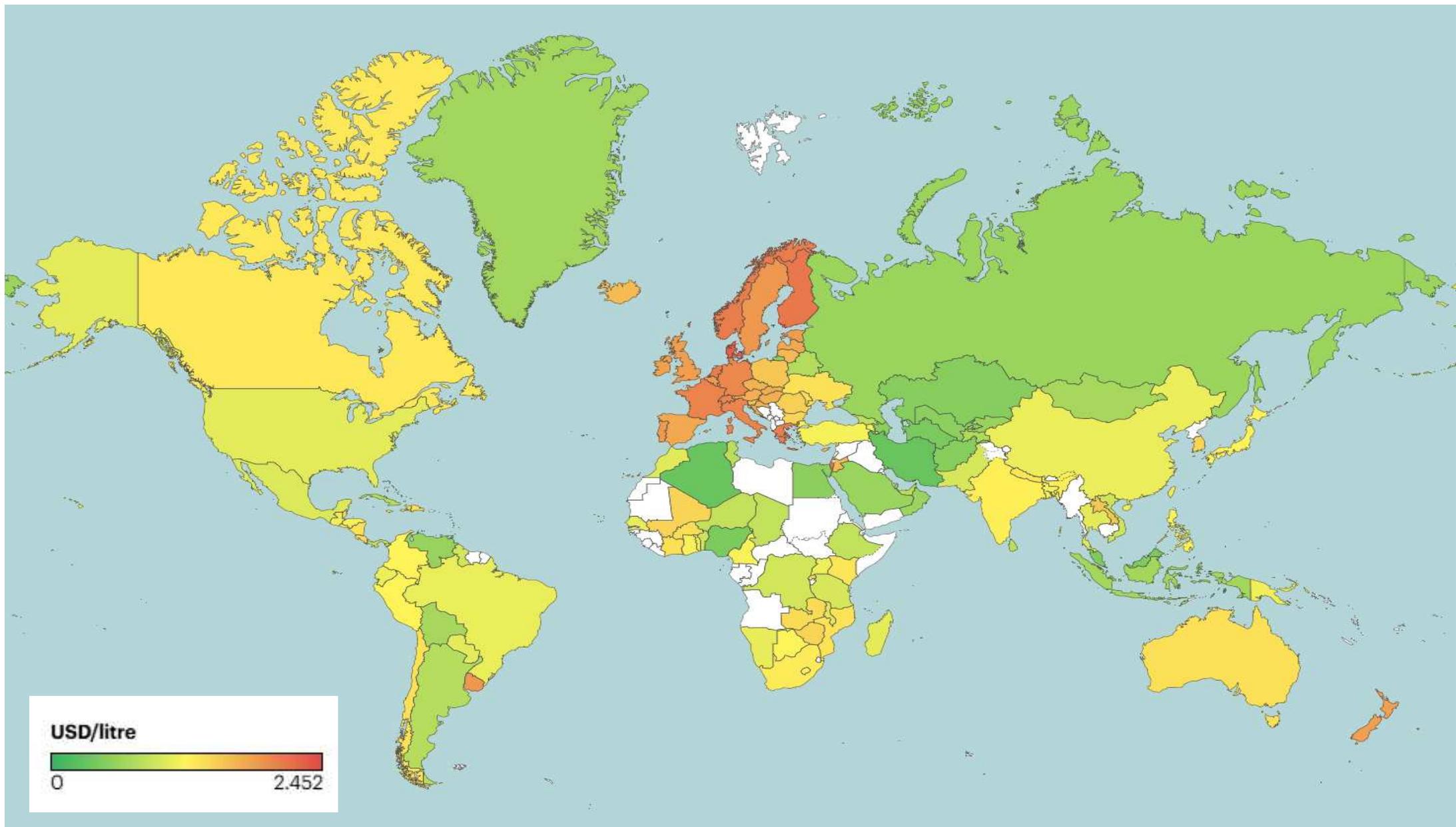
Und Technologie heisst

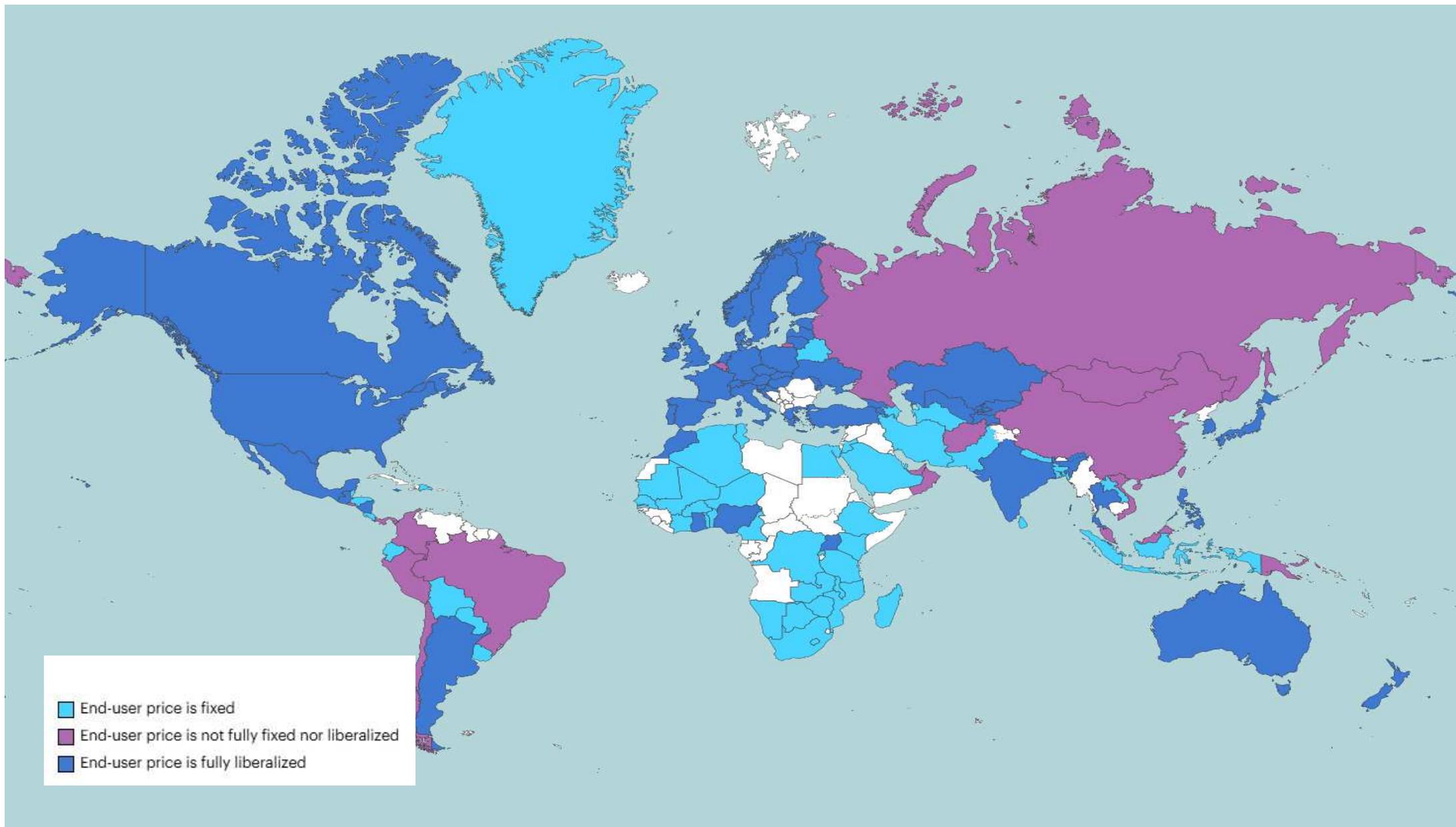
Energie

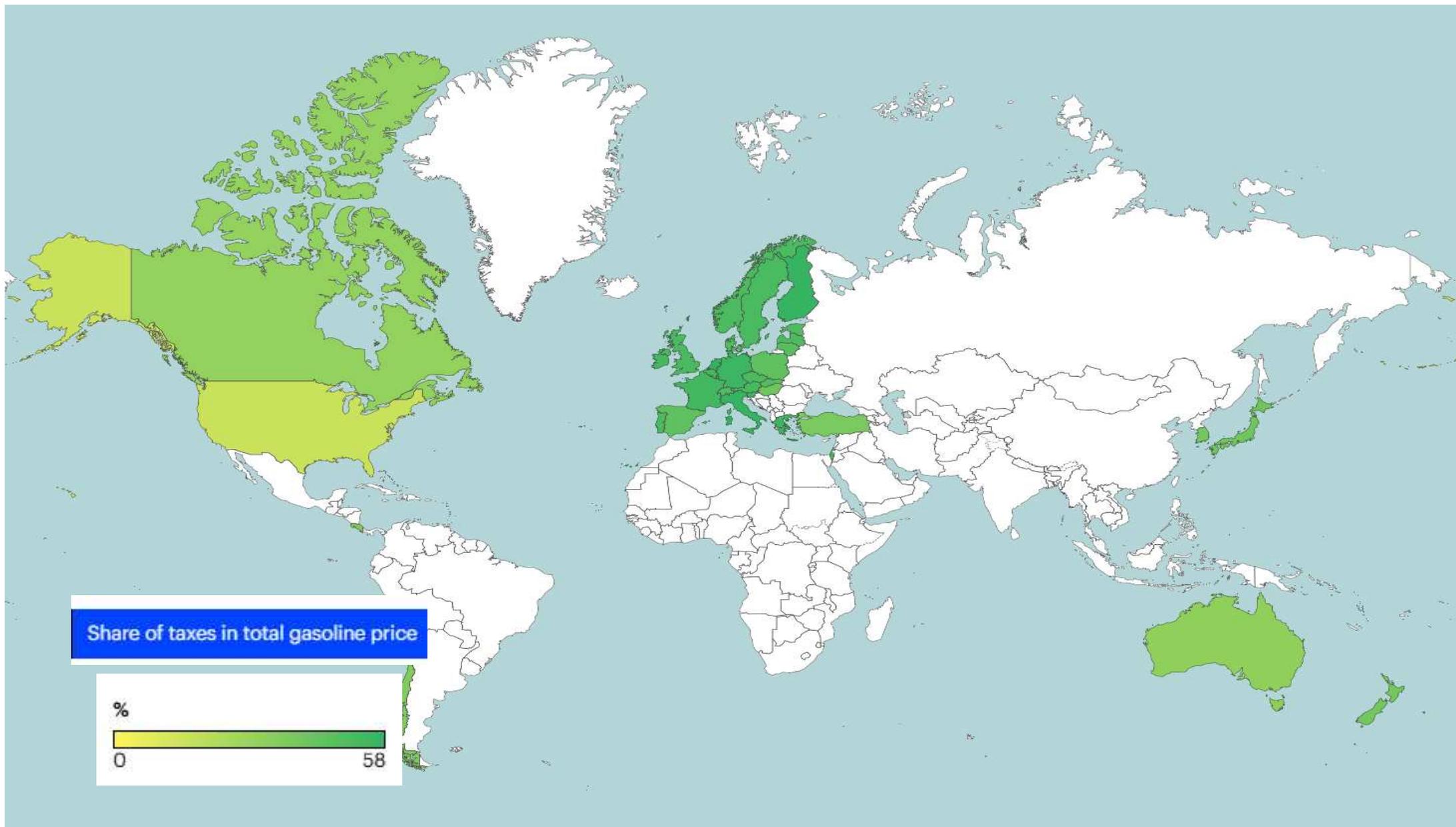
KI benötigt heute bereits mehr Energie,
als die meisten Länder.
(nur 18 Länder incl. USA und China verbrauchen mehr Energie)



Sources: Bloomberg analysis of BloombergNEF and DC Byte data

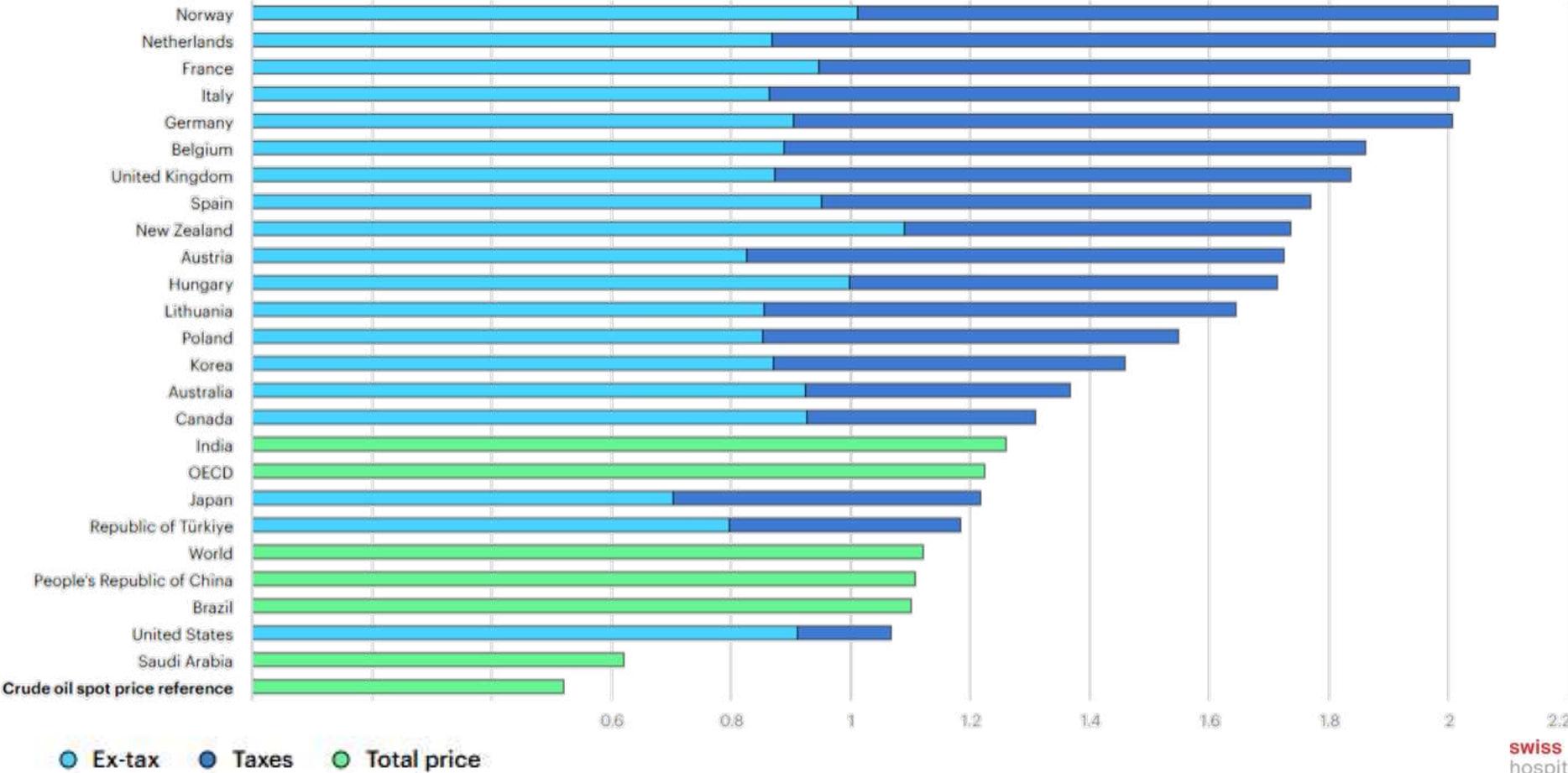






Gasoline Prices & Taxes for selected countries

IAE 2023



Politics has
great influence
over AI

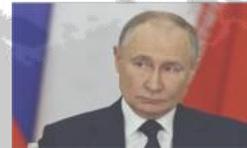
What's on the Geo – Political Agenda re AI?



USA (Trump):
Focused on prioritizing American innovation and **competitiveness**, emphasizing deregulation and private-sector leadership while addressing national security and economic dominance.



Europe (EU Leaders):
Europe focuses on ethical AI, emphasizing human-centric, trustworthy, and sustainable technologies. The EU's strategy includes **strict regulatory frameworks** like the AI Act, promoting innovation while safeguarding privacy and rights.



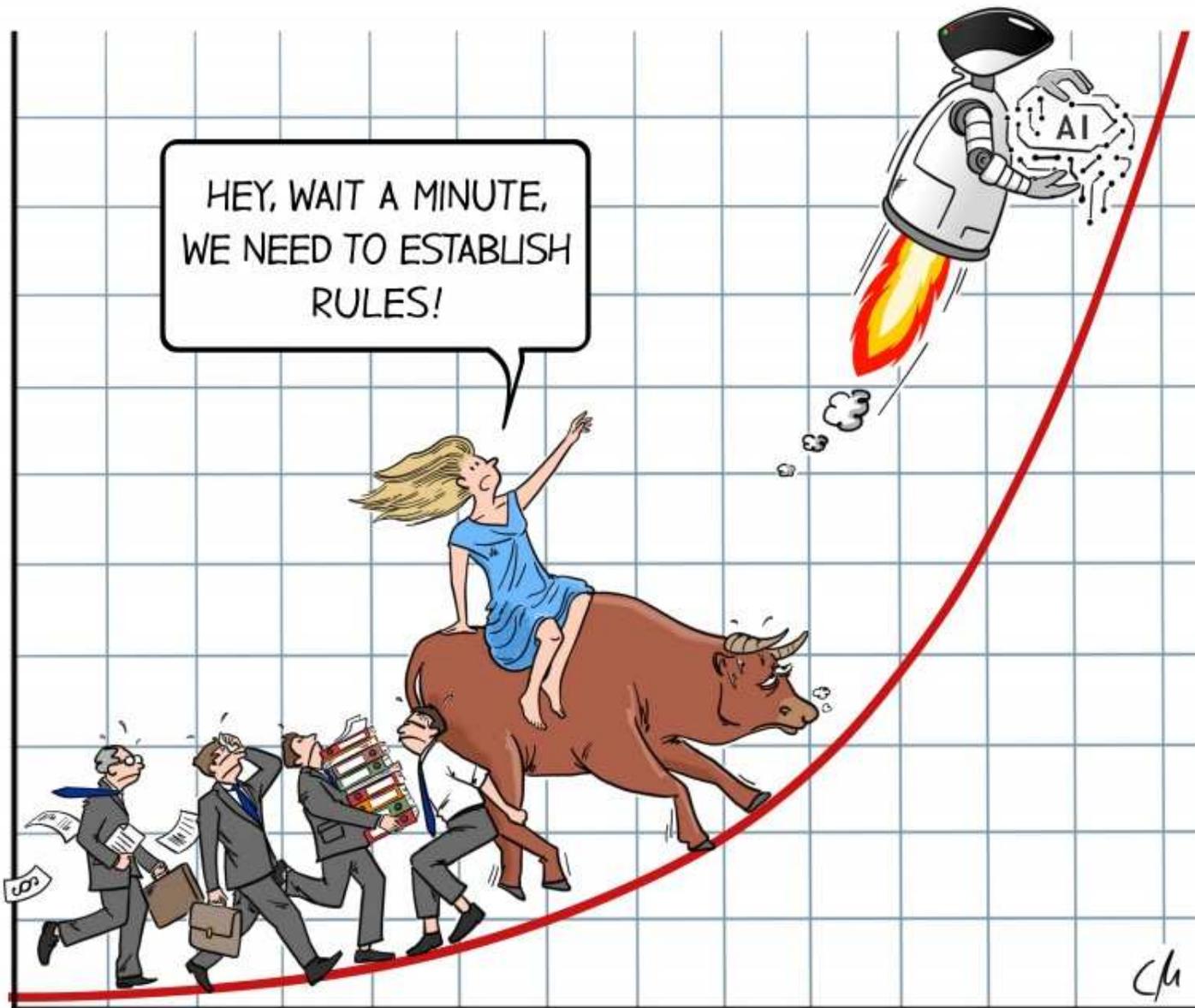
Russia (Putin): Emphasizes AI in military and cybersecurity, aiming to **enhance strategic capabilities** while fostering domestic technological development to counter Western dominance.



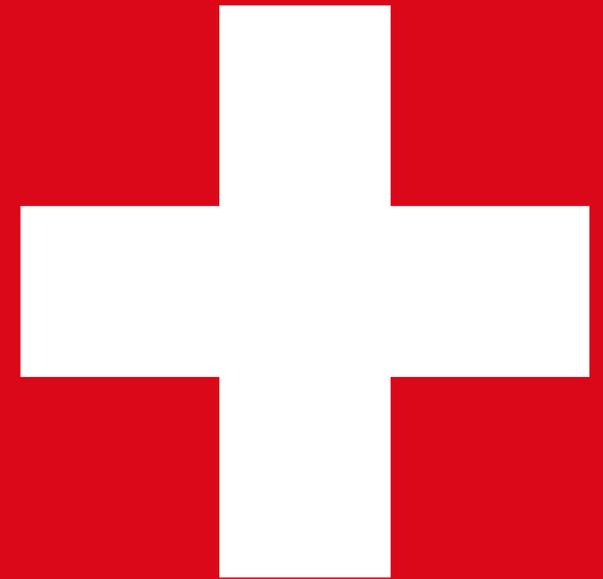
China (Xi): Pursues global AI leadership via **aggressive investment, data dominance**, and integration into national security and economic planning.



India (Modi): Advocates **leveraging AI for inclusive growth**, with initiatives in healthcare, education, and agriculture, balancing innovation with ethical considerations



Nicht so schlimm,
wir sind ja nicht in der EU





Politik und Technologie –
die neue Allianz oder Mittel zum Zweck?

102'047.80 USD

+58'771.60 (135.81%) ↑ past year

29 Jan, 16:50 UTC · [Disclaimer](#)

1D 5D 1M 6M YTD 1Y 5Y Max



1

BTC ▼

102047.80

USD ▼



Nvidia

NVIDIA ORD · 1M · NASDAQ New York ● 00.20 H0.20 L0.17 C0.18 -0.02 (-7.66%)

Volume SMA 9 5.281B



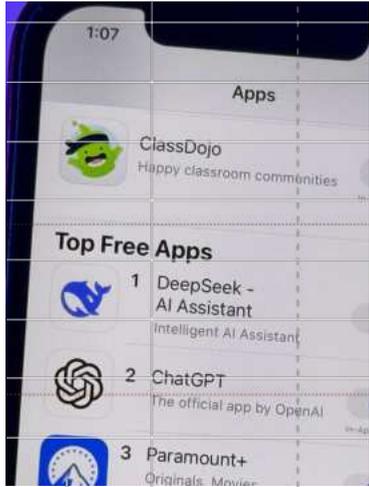
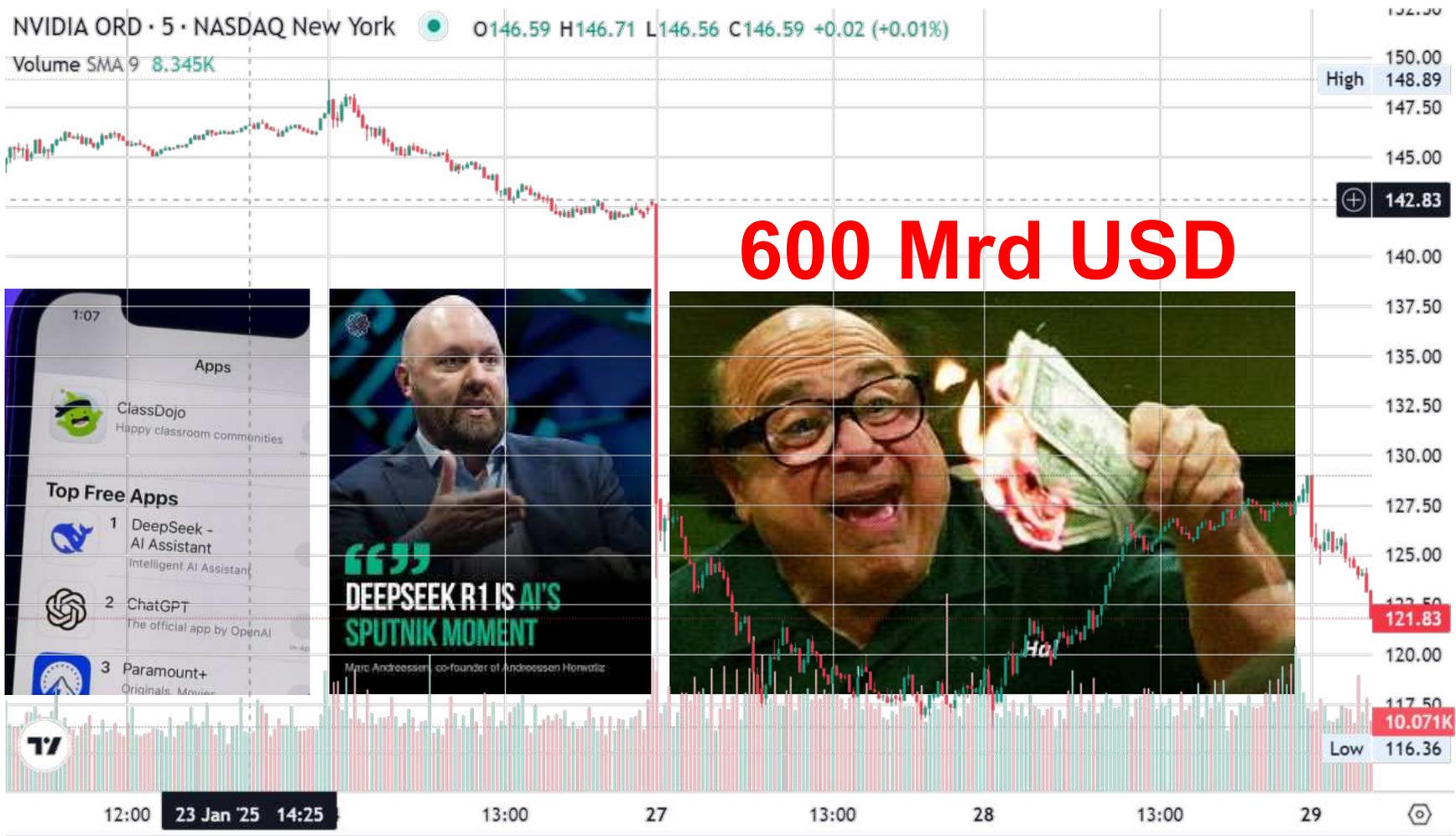
1D 1W 1M 3M 6M YTD 1Y 5Y All ↻

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Nvidia

NVIDIA ORD • 5 • NASDAQ New York ● O146.59 H146.71 L146.56 C146.59 +0.02 (+0.01%)

Volume SMA 9 8.345K



1D 1W 1M 3M 6M YTD 1Y 5Y All

10:59:37 (UTC-5) | % log auto

3 Thesen:

- 1) The Future of Profit muss über eine eine Steigerung der Produktivität erfolgen
- 2) Eine Steigerung der Produktivität bedingt den massiven Einsatz von Technologie (KI)
- 3) Für eine Tech-Strategie braucht es in der Zukunft sehr viel mehr Dimensionen, als bisher